Cloudy and rain; colder.

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BISHOP CONSECRATED

Rev. Patrick J. Donahue Elevated

to the Catholic Episcopacy.

Ceremonies Conducted by Cardinal Gib-

bons and Other Prelates-Wheeling

to Be the New Bishop's Home.

BALTIMORE, April 8.-The venerable

Cathedral of Baltimore, out from which

have gone so many subsequently distin-

guished prelates of the Catholic Church,

was brilliant with lights and redolent with

the perfume of incense and flowers this

morning, upon the occasion of the elevation

to the episcopacy of Rev. Patrick J. Dona-

hue, recently nominated to the see of

Wheeling, W. Va. The translation of the

Rt. Rev. John K. Kaine from Wheeling to

St. Louis, Mo., as coadjutor archbishop to

the venerable Monsignor Kenrick, made a

vacancy in the see of Wheeling, which has

now been filled by a priest, the choice of

The ceremonies this morning were of that

impressing grandeur characteristic of the

ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. Ad-

mission was by card, and a congregation

crowded the spacious edifice in every part,

in which were a number of Protestants,

solemn procession of acolytes, seminarians

of St. Sulpice, priests of the Baltimore dio-

cesa, a delegation of fifteen priests of the

Wheeling diocese, in charge of Rev. H. V.

Parks, vicar-general, visiting clergy, bish-

ops and archbishops, the bishop-elect, at-

tended by Revs. A. Boutland and John C.

McElgett, of the Wheeling diocese, as dea-

cons of honor, and his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, attended by Very Rev. Daniel O'Connor and J. W. Werninger, also of the

Wheeling diocese, who officiated as deacon

and subdeacon of the mass of consecration,

left the archepiscopal residence in the or-

der named, at 10 o'clock, moving west on

Mulberry street, entered the main door of

the cathedral, while the choir, accompanied

by the organ, intoned Faren's march,

During the vesting of the cardinal the

'Intermezzo" of Mascagni was chanted,

and the mass of consecration followed. The

consecrators were Cardinal Gibbons, Rt.

Rev. John S. Foley, Bishop of Detroit, and Rt. Rev. Leo Hald, vicar apostolic of North

Carolina. Rev. C. F. Thomas, chancellor

of the archdlocese, was master of cere-

monies. Among the visiting clergy scated

within the chancel were the following prelates of the church: Bishops J. J. Kane,

of the Catholic University, Washington; Charles E. McDonald, Brooklyn; A. Van-dover, Richmond; Richard Phelan, Pitts-

burg; C. P. Maes, Covington, Ky., and H.

P. Northrop, Charleston, S. C., and Arch-bishops John F. Williams, Boston; John

Ireland, St. Paul; P. Chapelle, Santa Fe;

Patrick John Ryan, Philadelphia; Mon-signors Very Revs. Dr. S. Baretti, secre-

tary of the apostolic delegation, and Ed-

Archbishop Kaine, who was for eighteen

years a bishop of Wheeling, preached the

sermon. At the offertory the choir sang

Hummel's "Aima Virge," and the services were concluded with Kaim's "Te Deum"

(six parts) and Handel's grand hallelujah

chorus. This evening Bishop Donahue cel-

ebrated pontifical vespers. On next Sun-

day he will administer, for the first time,

the rite of confirmation, and on the fol-

lowing Sunday will be installed in St. Jo-

seph's Cathedral, Wheeling, Cardinal Gib-bons and Archbishop Kaine being present.

ARSENIC IN THE COFFEE.

Result of Investigation Into the Dan-

ville, Ill., Poisoning Case.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 8 .- Dr. J. M. Guy

put in the day making examinations of

the stomach and intestines of Dr. James

Gaskill, who was poisoned here Saturday.

He made several tests, all of which un-

mistakably indicated the presence of ar-

senic in large quantities. The Doctor also

secured some of the coffee grounds that

were used for supper. The tests showed

great quantities of arsenic. The coffee that

was in the original paper package, and

which was not used for supper, did not

show the slightest trace of arsenic. The

Doctor's investigations clearly snow that

arsenic was placed in the coffee pot while

the evening meal was being prepared. No

arrests have been made. The local author-

ities seem to be making no effort to as-

certain who the guilty party is. Every-

thing is left to the coroner's jury, which

meets to-morrow afternoon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ward McColgan, Baltimore.

personal friends of the bishop-elect. A

Cardinal Gibbons.

Marche Salonelle.

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#### Will sell LAND SEEKERS EXCUR-SION TICKETS to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and to New Orleans, at ONE FARE for the Round Trip. Date of sale, April 9. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, cor. Illinois street

and Kentucky avenue, or Union Station.

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Sleepers daily...... 1:10 a. m. daily except Sunday ..... 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. 33—Vestibule, daily....... 2:55 p. m. 35—Vestibule, daily....... 3:25 a. m. 9-Monon Accommodation daily except Sunday......10:30 a. m. Pullman Vestibule Sleeper for Chicago be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily.

stands at west end Union Station and can For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, and Union Station, and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

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## WAGON WHEAT 56c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington street.

BLACK SMALLPOX.

Victim of the Dread Disease Dies in a Chicago Police Station.

CHICAGO, April 8 .- A case of black smallpox caused the liveliest kind of commotion in the Harrison-street police station this evening. A man suffering with the plague died in a cell there, and from twenty to thirty officers and forty-five prisoners were exposed to the disease. The victim's name was Benson Sherman, but nothing further has been ascertained regarding him. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was brought to the station by a man who informed the desk sergeant that Sherman was drunk and asked the police to lock him in a cell until he was sober. This was done, and about three hours afterward the locker-up keeper noticed that Sherman's face and hands had turned black. The health department was at once notified, and as soon as the health officer saw the man he pronounced the disease black smallpox. Dr. Gunn, of the health office, at once went and superintended a thorough fumigation of the place, Everything was done to relieve the suffering man, and preparations were made to remove him to the pesthouse, but before the ambulance arrived he died. Inspector Laughlin, upon learning that a victim of smallpox had died in the station,

order the place quarantined. Dr. Gunn also ordered that everybody in the station be vaccinated, and a corps of physicians were soon at work on the arms of the prisoners and officers. It was thought best to remove the prisoners, and this was done, the forty-five occupants of the cells there being transferred to the Twenty-second-street

## Snowstorm in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minna April 8 -- A heavy, wet snowstorm prevailed all day at St. Cloud, and a special from there says it will greatly delay seeding. In this city light snow began about dark, but it does not seem likely to last long. Vegetation is not far enough along throughout the Northwest to be seriously damaged by any storm, although there would be considerable delay to seeding NO PLACE FOR HOBOS

Washington Does Not Permit Vagrants to Run at Large.

Coxey and His Followers to Be Shown No Mercy by Major Moore When They Reach the National Capital.

OLD LAWS TO BE REVIVED

Saturday's Arrests of Unemployed Likely to Cause Trouble.

The Commonweal, 294 Strong, Reaches Brownsville, the Birthplace of Blaine, and Goes Into Camp.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 8.-The arrest of the forty-one wanderers who arrived in Washington last night on a stolen freight train and their prompt imprisonment as "vagrants" must have been most disheartening news to Mr. Coxey, but it is only an indication of what Mr. Coxey may expect when he reaches here. Washington's laws are not only amply sufficient to cover such cases, but they provide a very severe penalty for vagrancy and the district judges are given a very wide discretion. There is, moreover, a decided feeling in this city against the threatened invasion, and Major Moore, chief of police, has the support of the great majority of the citizens of Washington, only a few hundred having signified their intention of welcoming the "good roads" champion. With popular sentiment and strong laws back of him, Major Moore, who is a most resourceful and competent official, will see that no tolerance is granted Coxey or his followers. Coxey himself will be charged with bringing idle and disorderly characters into the city, a serious offense under our laws, and will also be charged, with his followers, with being a vagrant, a charge that has held good in this city against a good many characters who have been able to prove the possession of an income sufficient to maintain them, but who have been unable to escape the

other provisions of the vagrancy law. Major Moore has been making extensive preparation for the reception of the army, and is now assured that he can handle it even if it numbers a thousand or more. He is not only chief of police, but also in command of the First Regiment of the District militia, which can be mobilized, as actually demonstrated, in from two to three hours. With these combined forces back of him he is in a position to handle any reasonable body of men that can be marched to this city by Mr. Coxey, and as he has shown a disposition to act with little leniency toward the army of the unemployed, it may be taken for granted that the entry of Coxey and his legion into Washington will not be a triumphan one. Major Moore has greater responsibilities to bear than rest upon the shoulders of the ordinary police magistrate, as he is called upon to defend the chief executive of the country and the federal departments, among them the Treasury Department and its hoarded thousands.

PENALTY FOR VAGRANCY.

To-morrow morning the men arrested yesterday will be brought into police court and a charge of vagrancy entered against them. The local law against vagrants applies to all men without visible means of support who are destitute, likely to become charges upon the city, who have no vocation or means of gaining a livelihood, or who solicit alms. The penalty is ninety days in the workhouse at hard labor, but it rests with the discretion of the judge to accept their promise to leave the city at once, or to accept \$200 bonds as surety that they will not beg or become public charges. There is no doubt of the application of this law to the band from Texas under Captain Primrose, for the search in the police station of the men showed that the total cash capital of the company amounts to about two dollars. They have received two fairly good meals to-day and have been passably comfortable, except for the ignomy of confinement in cells usually occupied by criminals. Captain Primrose, the leader of the band, may find himself in more serious trouble than his followers. There is an old law on the statute book, as noted above, which was passed in 1830, and has never been repealed, which makes it an offense to bring to the District of Columbia any destitute people who are likely to become public charges, with a penalty of from \$25 to \$50 fine for each offense. The police authorities are considering the advisability of bringing a charge of violating this law against the leader, in which case his fines, with the alternative workhouse imprisonment would amount to a very heavy punishment. The same charge may be brought against General Coxey, if disaster does not overtake the army of the commonweal before it completes its itenerary. Of course, the vagrancy act may be brought into application against his followers, and beside, there are two other laws which it is the avowed and advertised purpose of the Coxeyites to break. One is the act of Congress regulating the use of the Capitol grounds, which forbids any gathering, demonstration or parade, the making of any oration, or use of threatening language, and the display of any banner or device to attract attention. The other is a local law which forbids men to congregate on the steps of any public or private building. It rests with the discretion of the Vice President and Speaker of the House to suspend the Capitol regulations for any proper purpose, and perhaps Coxey's agents will apply to

them for permission to carry out their pro-WILL ENFORCE THE LAWS. Major Moore, chief of police, said, to-day, in speaking of the march of Coxey: "These laws are on the statute books and we have no discretion but to enforce them if Coxey's army does arrive, unless Congress should give them permission to congregate on the Capitol steps." The details of the police movement against Coxey are kept a secret. No doubt he will be met at the District limits. and if the numbers of his army are too great for the police to cope with the local militia will be called to their aid. What to do with the army when it arrives, and is taken into custody, if it should be, is a difficult question, because the jalls and station houses of Washington will not accommodate such a crowd. To simply repulse the men and forbid them to enter the District would be to turn them loose on the suburban residents of Virginia and Maryland, and this is an aspect of the matter which gives rise to much uneasiness here. Major Moore has received a letter from the chief of police of Allegheny City, Pa., describing the Coxey men in most uncom-

plimentary terms. He declares that there are several professional criminals in their ranks; that four or five burglaries were committed by them while they were in his town, and that there would have been more depredations but for the close police surveillance over the army during its stay. Colonel Redstone, the Washington representative of Coxey, said concerning the men arrested last night: "This body of men is not at all connected with the commonweal army, and no Coxey men will come on until word is previously sent to our headquarters, and none will come in disorder or without

military discipline. There will be no resistance of the law, and none of the men will

enter the city as a body until the main Many of the labor leaders in this city are incensed at the arrest of the forty-one unemployed and declare that the proceeding was without lawful authority. They say also that Major Moore has no right to deal with these men in a manner intended as a horrible example for Coxey's army. It is claimed that when the case comes into court to-morrow morning there will be plenty of friends of the arrested men, including a constitutional lawyer and a member of Congress, and if authority has been overstepped in this arrest, the proper people will be made to suffer for it. It is held that

that the laboring men of the District seem to be aroused to a pitch of willingness to back such inquiries with their time and

GUARDED BY MILITIA. The California Army Carried Into

Utah Despite Protests. SALT LAKE, U. T., April 8.-The special train bearing Governor West and a portion of the Utah militia left here at 7 o'clock this morning and arrived at Ogden an hour later, where they were met by the Mayor, chief of police and other officials. Consultation was held between Governor West, General Superintendent Bancroft, of the Union Pacific and Superintendent Knapp, of the Southern Pacific road. Knapp was notified not to bring the socalled industrial army into the Territory and that they could not stay at Ogden or any other point within the territorial limits and unless arrangements could be made to send them East they must be returned. The consultation ended and the troops were marched up town and the Gatling gun planted in the public square. A long consultation between Territorial authorities was held in the Mayor's office and then the whole military force was placed under command of Lieutenant Lassiter, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry.

The Governor and railway officials held are the control of the sixteenth united states infantry.

another consultation at 2 o'clock and the Governor was informed that the industrials had been halted several miles west of the Utah line pending arrangements which the Southern Pacific was trying to make with the Union Pacific for transportation East. At 4 o'clock the Union Pacific gave its ultimatum that it would not carry the men at less than full rates, and the Southern Paclfic then ordered the train brought into Ogden in defiance of the Governor protest. Governor West expressed himself in strong terms to Knapp and characterized the whole matter as a conspiracy between the Southern Pacific and the State of California.

The train arrived in Ogden about 6 o'clock

and was switched into the yard and sur-rounded by the militia. It was more than two hours before the men got anything to eat. They are still under guard and the Union Pacific refuses to modify its ulti-matum, while the Territorial authorities are urging the Southern Pacific to back them West. The men are reported to be peaceful and orderly so far, but determined to get East if possible.

AT BROWNSVILLE.

Coxey's Army of 294 Reaches the

Birthplace of Blaine. BROWNSVILLE, Pa., April 8.-This town, where the distinguished and lamented James G. Blaine spent the greater portion of his boyhood days, welcomed the army of the commonweal of Christ fairly well to-night. Great curiosity has been for weeks aroused over the proposed arrival, and the usual Sabbath quiet was disturbed early in the afternoon by the congregation of people upon the streets. It was not until 7 o'clock that the bugle was heard sounding down the valley, and, just as the twilight was deepening into night, the commonweal marched over the Bridgeport bridge into the city. Ten thousand weary watchers viewed the tramp of 294 "sol diers." The army is camped to-night in Bracebridge Hall, in the center of town, and the marchers retired early. The feeling in Monongahela City was generally favorable to the Coxey movement, but no recruits were received.

A Boston Batallion of 1,000. BOSTON, April 8.-In a blinding snowstorm, with a bitter cold wind accompaniment, Morrison Swift and a group of devoted followers held a meeting on the Common this afternoon to make arrangements for a battalion of 1,000 of Boston's unemployed to join Coxey's commonweal army. An appeal to the rich for funds to purchase food and transportation for the Boston contingent was unanimously adopted. Swift then made a speech, in which he denounced the newspapers in general, charg-ing them with sending out biased reports about the Coxey movement. He said the men following Coxey were like the men who followed John Brown. They were men with a purpose in view, and were willing to tramp and suffer hunger and all other hard-ships in order to reach the place where laws were made to seek amelioration from

## TAMMANY'S "TIGER" AT HOME.

Boss Croker Returns to New York and Talks About the Tariff.

NEW YORK, April 8.-Richard Croker, the Tammany Hall leader, has returned to New York. He and his family arrived at the Grand Central Depot about 7 o'clock this evening, and went at once to their new residence, No. 5 East Seventy-fourth street. Mr. Croker is looking remarkably well. His face has filled out, his complexion is bronzed, and he declares that he is free from the stomach complaints and neuralgic pains that have bothered him for a long time. "I never felt better in my life," he said to a reporter who saw him at his residence. The wigwam chief said he did not desire to be interviewed on local politics. "You see," he remarked, "I have been away for some time and have not kept posted. I have only occasionally seen a New York paper, and as I kept on the move I received only a few letters."

"The Chicago reporters obtained an interview from you, which was published in to-day's New York papers? "Yes," said Mr. Croker, "I had a talk with a number of reporters who were at the depot in Chicago when I arrived there. They asked me some questions about the tariff and the action of Congress. The interview as published is in the main cor-

"Then you do think that the delay in passing a tariff bill is keeping the country n a demoralized condition as far as revival of business is concerned?" "Well, I think the tariff question should be settled, and the quicker it is settled the better. The longer the delay the worse for the party that is responsible for it. It is very evident that the people all over the United States are restless, and that the uncertainty of the final make-up of the tariff bill is one of the chief causes of the nonrevival of business.

"What do you think of California?" "It is a great State. In fact, I took a great fancy to the far West and the Pacific coast. It was my first visit there and I enjoyed every day of my visit. Do you know that I have not seen a drop of rain since I left New York over eight weeks ago? That is a singular thing, but it is

## SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS.

The People Still in an Excited State-An American's Speech.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8 .- The Picayune's Bluefields correspondent, writing under date of April 1, says: The blockade between Bluefields and Rama, which has existed since the assassination of Wilson, was broken yesterday morning and five steamships went up the river. These ships and the banana planters will be obliged to pay the port charges and duties to these Nicaraguan invaders. There are only six Nicaraguans in Bluefields, who are keeping the entire community in a state of feverish excitement. Were it not for the sufferings of the poor people the Americans here would enjoy the nipping game played by Carlos A. La Cayou without backing of any description from Nicaragua, and with only five henchmen he has drawn about 50,000 sols from the business men of Bluefields. Owing to the entire suspension of the banana business there has been much suffering among the poor people during the last few days. As the blockade has been broken the people are hoping that with the arrival of a United States war ship they will not be again subjected to further outrage and cruel hardships.

As there were rumors of further taxation by a provisional government which has no legal existence, the people of the town held a public meeting the evening of March 29. Capt. John McCafferty made a vigorous speech, in which he said: "The Nicaraguans went into a convention with England and America for the final settlement all questions there in dispute of between the Mosquito Indians and the republic of Nicaragua. In 1960, as a result a constitutional question is thereby raised, of that international meeting, the treaty which will be tested to the utmost, and of Nicaragua was duly ratified. From that

date on to the 12th day of February last the good people of this reserve managed their own affairs without disturbance. On that day, however, a Nicaraguan force, without cause or justification therefor, invaded this town of Bluefields, thereby destroying for the time being the peace, happiness and proper prosperity of the inhabitants of Bluefields. The invasion was an outrage against the rights and privileges of Americans doing business within this reserve, because they came here with their

reserve, because they came here with their capital through the liberal inducements held out by the government of the Mosquito reservation, but not by Nicaragua. Take away the industries created by Americans, and I would not give you 5 cents for the remainder.'

Resolutions were adopted declaring the regularly constituted government of the Mosquito reservation should be reinstated, and asking that the former chief, Robert Henry Clarence, be requested to resume control, and that the meeting pledge its support to the former government. Since the meeting the Nicaraguans have become uneasy, and have revised the provisional government. The opinion is freely expressed that the British consul erred in recognizing the provisional government. Americans are anxiously awaiting the arrival of a war ship.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

James Whipple, a Loug-Haired Hoosier, in Trouble at Danville, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., April 8.-James Whipple, from Coal Creek, Ind., parts his hair in the middle, wears it down upon his shoulders and carries a comb in his hip pocket instead of a gun. He was brought before Justice Timmons on a warrant charging him with forgery. In November, 1892, he and a man by the name of Fleming secured \$333 from Frank Lindley upon a forged note. Whipple represented himself to be James Boyd, a wealthy farmer residing near Georgetown, and in this manner secured the money. The forgery was not discovered until last November, when the note became due and Mr. Lindley went to collect it. Captain Hannah has been looking for Whipple, and yesterday arrested him upon the streets. The bond for his appearance next Thursday was placed at \$1,000, and in default of the amount he was sent to the county jail. It is reported that Whipple got \$500 from a bank at Covington on a forged note, and if the present case loes not stick he will be arrested for th offense committed there.

### GOV. TILLMAN RAVES

He Says Cleveland Is Owned Body and Soul by the Shylocks,

Talks About Scoundrels, Newspaper Hirelings, Cowardly Congressmen and Proposes a New Deal in Politics.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8.-Gov. Till man comes to the front with the suggestion of an upheaval in national politics. While the Associated Press correspondent was at the executive mansion to-day the Governor read a letter he had received from a Western Populist, in which the writer said that the only thing he did not admire about the Governor's political course so far was that he did not have the moral courage to come squarely out and call himself a Populist. The Governor then called attention to the fact that many of the Northern and Western papers were speaking of him as the Populist Governor. Then, after a little deliberation, he said: "Yes, they call me a Populist. I will tell them that I am the truest representative of Jeffersonian Democracy in American politics to-day. Let me tell you, I don't see anything ahead now but for the Southern Democrats to combine their forces with the Western Populists and go into the next national campaign on new party lines. The Northeastern Democrats and Republicans are now together. It is a combination of the moneyed interests." The Governor then, turning suddenly, and

in a somewhat excited and very forcible

manner, said: "I despise Cleveland and his mugwumps. He is no better than the rankest Republican. He has destroyed the Democratic party. The South and West will be forced to unite and have a complete reorganization of party lines. The people who are afraid of the negro and other questions will have to cast aside their fears on those scores and come together on the one line of fighting the money combination. Cleveland has been working under the dictation of the New York bankers and bargaining with them in the matter of the issue of bonds. He promised the banks if they would take them there would be no more legislation on the silver question by this Congress. Congress passed the seigniorage act and he vetoed the bill, indicating plainly the nature of his bargain with the bankers. The whole thing is such a scheme of robbery that he ought to be impeached for it. It is a shame and a disgrace. The idea of this great government having to beg a lot of Shylocks for assistance is so outrageous that there is not any language too strong in which to characterize it. Cleveland is owned body and soul by these scoundrels; he secured his nomination at Chicago through the influence sidized press, and what votes he lacked there after exhausting such means he bought with promises of patronage, which promises have since been redeemed the goods have been delivered. His attempt to browbeat and debauch the Senators and Representatives was outrageous in the extreme. If these cowardly Congressmen up there had any appreciation of their duty to their constituents at home they would impeach him. Consider the farce and treason to the interests of the masses of issuing bonds under a pretense of increasing the gold reserve, when the same gold is paid in at one window and drawn out at another with silver certificates. And the same process can go on till the silver certificates are exhausted and the people have to pay the interest."
"Well, Governor, what is your idea of what ought to be done?" was asked.

The Governor thought for an instant and then said: "Well, I'll tell you. I think that the silver men of this country ought to meet in convention at Memphis or St. Louis and organize a fight to control the next Congress. Let the West and the South cast aside all questions upon which they now have any differences and get together. It is a fight between gold and silver or poverty and prosperity. One more word as to Mr. Cleveland. I think that it is most damnable and outrageous his being dictated to and bought up by these bondholders. It is debasing his high office. He is abusing his power to dicker with such people and barter away the people's blood even upon the pretext of financial re-

"The newspapers which are snarling and snapping at my beels as being a Populist are the paid hirelings of his bosses. I am a Populist in the sense that I am for the people's rights, but there are many planks in the Populist platform which I do not indorse. If the silver Congressmen will issue a call for a silver convention and carry the war into Africa we will teach those blood-sucking gold thieves a lesson in politics such as they have not had since Jackson's campaign against the banks. The farmers of the South and West will move onward in a solid body and demand legislation that will give them relief from the grinding poverty produced by 6-cent cotton and 30-cent wheat."

## REV. GREIGG'S ADVICE.

A Baltimore Pastor Discusses the Pollard-Breckinridge Scandal.

BALTIMORE, April 8.-A sensation was occasioned this evening in the congregation of the Twelfth Presbyterian Church by the startling utterances of Rev. D. B. Greigg, pastor, who preached on the Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise suit. His subject was "Stones thrown from glass houses, A Presbyterian Colonel now a target." The Reverend gentleman warned his hearers to beware of passing judgment upon their fel-lows, and reminded them of the Savior's declaration, "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone." In speaking of the cause celebre, he said society and the world should be charitable and forgive both parties. He had no doubt there were many equally as culpable and perhaps such could be found among those before him. Dr. Greigg's remarks created a sensation and were warmly discussed after the service, some condemning and others anproving of them.

## **VOORHEES RIDICULED**

A Heartless Writer Exposes Another of Daniel's Blunders.

The Senator's Birthday Eulogy of Thomas Jefferson Not Delivered on the Proper Day.

PROGRAMME OF CONGRESS

Democratic Senators Will Strive to Push the Tariff Bill.

David B. Hill to Speak This Week-Appropriation Bills to Be Considered in the House.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 8.-Up to the present time those persons who have read the stump speech which Senator Voorhees delivered last Monday have alluded only in terms of admiration to the glowing eulogy of Jefferson with which the Indiana Senator concluded his harangue, and have been disposed to felicitate him on his happy adaptation of Jefferson's birthday to the natal day of "tariff reform" in the Senate. But to-day there appears a heartless Gradgrind, one John Davis, as he signs himself, and in an open letter published here this morning proceeds to strip off the last remaining twig of the "Tall Sycamore's" verbal foliage by claiming that last Monday was not Mr. Jefferson's birthday at all. After expressing the pleasure with which he listened to the Senator's speech, Mr. Davis proceeds to run his knife into Mr. Voorhees thus: "Now, my dear sir, believing that so appreciative and magnificent a statement of history (referring to the Senator's panegyric) should not be tinctured with the least shade of error, I call attention to the fact that Thomas Jefferson was not born on the day which we now call the second day of April, but elever days later."

In support of his correction of Mr. Voorhees's history Mr. Davis quotes at some length from a letter of President Lincoln declining an invitation to make an address in Boston on April 13, 1850, in honor of Jefferson's birthday. Mr. Lincoln points out that Jefferson was born April 2, 1743, old style, or April 13, new style. The books usually follow the old style (April 2) for his birth, but adopt the new style of the Gregorian calendar for his death, making it July 4, thus making possible the beautiful coincidence of the deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams on the anniversary of the birth of American independence, Mr. Davis therefore reminds Mr. Voorhees that one hundred and fifty years prior to the eventful day on which the Senator delivered his speech the results of the natal day of Jefferson were still elevn days in the future, and Mr. Davis delicately suggests that at that time the future Mr. Jefferson did not know whether he would be the father or the mother of American in-

Mr. Davis's jest is very annoying to Mr. Voorhess. He has been widely congratulated on his Jefferson paragraph, and he is keenly sensitive to the ridicule of Mr. Davis's correction. His colleagues on both sides of the chamber tell him that they can now understand why, after de-manding at every meeting of the finance committee that the tariff debate should begin in the Senate on March 26, he suddenly acceded to the request of the Republican members that the debate be postponed until

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to Speak This Week. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- If the plans of

the Democratic leaders of the Senate do not miscarry the Senate will devote itself almost exclusively this week to consideration of the tariff bill. Their plan is to have the bill taken up each day immediately after the conclusion of routine morning business, which means that they desire to absorb as much of the morning hour, which usually lasts until 2 o'clock, as possible, and cut out the discussion of miscellaneous subjects, many of which are introduced when a question like the tariff bill is under discussion for the purpose of obtaining delay. They may not succeed in getting such an order as this, but the announcement of the purpose of making an effort in that direction is an indication of this intention of crowding the debate along as rapidly as it possibly can be done. The Democratic members of the finance committee will also probably undertake to extend the daily sessions until 6 o'clock, which will most likely be resisted by the Republicans.

Great interest is felt in Senator Hill's speech, which is announced for to-morrow. It is known from former utterances that he is opposed to the income tax, and that, while the bill was in committee, he sought to have many changes made in the schedules and objected to the wholesale adoption of the ad valorem system-that, indeed, at that time the bill, as a whole, found very little favor in his eyes. It is not believed that he has changed his mind, but he has been very reticent on the subject since the time of the three days' cau-

Whether Mr. Hill shall speak to-morrow, in accordance with his announcement, will depend upon Senator Peffer. Mr. Peffer has not concluded the speech begun by him on Thursday, and he will have the floor to proceed to-morrow, if he insists upon holding it. It is considered probable, however, that he will yield it and continue his address later in the week. Senator Lodge has announced a speech for Tuesday, and may also conflict with Senator Peffer. The latter is expected to consume all of one day and possibly two days more. These three speeches are the only ones positively announced for the present week, but there are other Senators prepared to take the floor when the opening shall occur. Other questions which may receive attention during the week are the Chinese treaty, the Russian thistle bill and the resolution providing for the coinage of Mexican dollars in this country.

Appropriation bills will have the right of way in the House during the week. It is the intention of the House managers to push ahead with these bills and get them out of the way as soon as possible. Some of the prominent House Democrats are alarmed at the slow progress made in the Senate with the tariff bill, and the seeming indifference of those in charge of it are manifesting. They think by clearing up the work of the House the country will see that any responsibility for the delay of the tariff which may exist will lay at the door of the Senate. The principal fight involved in the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill is that over the subsidy to the fast Southern mail. It may require two days to dispose of this single item. After the postoffice bill is disposed of the consular and diplomatic bill will be called up. This bill will probably be made the basis for a general review of the foreign relations of the government. matters connected with the attempt to restore Queen Lilioukalani will again be thr shed over; the Brazilian revolution, and the action of Commander Stanton in saluting the insurgent general, De Meilo, will come in for their share of attention, as will also the Bluefields (Nicaragua) incident, and perhaps the wreck of the Kearsarge. In fact, the debate will probably take very wide range and may touch upon any of the numerous diplomatic controversies pending. The Bluefields incident, involving the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, coupled, perhaps, with an intimation of bad faith on the part of Great Britain in carrying out the award of the Boring sea tribunal, will probably attract the bulk of attention. The chances are the

discussion of these subjects will consume

the remainder of the week after the post